

# **FISCAL NOTE**

## **SB 2466**

February 11, 2006

**SUMMARY OF BILL:** Defines “bittering agent”. Requires antifreeze containing greater than ten percent ethylene glycol sold in Tennessee after January 1, 2007, to contain a bittering agent and be clearly labeled. Limits the tort liability for compliance and creates a Class C misdemeanor for violation of this bill.

### **ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:**

**Increase State Expenditures – \$4,500**

**Increase Local Govt. Revenues – Not Significant**

**Increase Local Govt. Expenditures – Not Significant**

Assumptions:

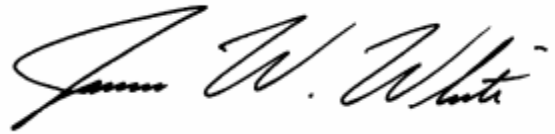
- The Department of Agriculture would have to conduct periodic testing and laboratory analysis of antifreeze to ensure compliance. Costs for purchasing the product and other lab supplies are estimated to be \$2000 per year. The cost for testing is estimated at \$2,500 per year (\$50 per sample x 50 tests per year).
- The increase in local government revenues from fines collected is estimated to be not significant.
- There will not be a sufficient number of Class C misdemeanor convictions for local governments to experience any significant increase in revenues or expenses.

*\*Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 9-4-210, requires that: For any law enacted after July 1, 1986, which results in a net increase in periods of imprisonment in state facilities, there shall be appropriated from recurring revenues the estimated operating cost of such law. The amount appropriated from recurring revenues shall be based upon the highest cost of the next 10 years, beginning with the year the additional sentence to be served impacts the correctional facilities population.*

### **CERTIFICATION:**

This is to duly certify that the information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

**SB 2466**

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "James W. White". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "J" and "W".

James W. White, Executive Director